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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/071,549	02/08/2002	Joseph J. Pantuso	NA11P094/02.013.01	9867

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EXAMINER

ZAND, KAMBIZ

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2132

DATE MAILED: 03/17/2004

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/071,549

Applicant(s)

PANTUSO ET AL.

Examiner

Kambiz Zand

Art Unit

2132

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 08 February 2002 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/ October 3, 02.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's response to the rule 105 request filed on 02/20/2004 is acknowledged. All the information provided will be considered
2. **Claims 1-29** have been examined.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: Example "301" in fig. 3; "416" in fig.4; and "612" in fig.6. Correction of all similar errors is requested.
4. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they do not include the following reference sign(s) mentioned in the description: item " 602" page 13, line 9; Correction of all similar errors is requested.

Information Disclosure Statement PTO-1449

5. The pages of the all references submitted by applicant have been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. **Claims 1-29** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1).

As per claims 1, 13 and 25 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach a method, a computer program product and a system for tracing a traffic event utilizing a firewall (see fig.6, item 54), comprising:

- (a) executing a firewall on a local computer (see fig.6, item 54; fig.7, items 74 and 76 where item 74 acts as executed firewall on local computers within the network 64, 66,68 or other local computers 70 or 72);
- (b) monitoring traffic events between the local computer and remote computer over a network utilizing the firewall (see fig.7, item 74 that monitors traffic events between any

local computer in network 64 and remote computers of network 66 or vice versa;

abstract; col.1, lines 57-67 and col.2, lines 1-28);

(c) displaying the traffic events utilizing the firewall (see col.2, lines 12-15);

(d) tracing at least one of the traffic events utilizing the firewall (see col. 2, lines 12-15

where one of the tracing events may be normal or up normal usage patterns); and

(e) displaying a map of the trace utilizing the firewall (see col.11, lines 39-67 and col.12, lines 1-2 where after the analysis of an event map of the trace is displayed). Also see col.4-11 and col.12, lines 1-34 for detailed description of the above/below limitations.

As per claims 2 and 14 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 1 and 13, wherein the traffic events are displayed in an event log (see col.6, lines 63-67 and col.7, lines 1-19 where the data are gathered are considered as event log that keep track of events within the network traffic; col.5, lines 33-38).

As per claims 3 and 15 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 2 and 14, wherein the event log identifies a time (col.2, lines 27-29) and Internet protocol (IP) address associated with the traffic events (see col.4, lines 65-67).

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As per claims 4 and 16 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 2 and 14, wherein the traffic events are organized based on times the traffic events are logged (see col.2, lines 27-29).

As per claims 5 and 17 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 2 and 14, wherein the traffic events include attempts to access the local computer (see col. 4, lines 47-53).

As per claims 6 and 18 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 1 and 13, wherein the at least one traffic event is traced in response to a user request (see col.11, lines 18-26 where user is able to negotiate a display of event trace).

As per claims 7 and 19 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 1 and 13, wherein the tracing includes identifying a plurality of network segments traversed by the traffic event (see fig.6 and 7).

As per claims 8 and 20 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 7 and 19, wherein the map includes the network segments (see col.4, lines 19-26).

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As per claims 9 and 21 teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 8 and 20, and further comprising displaying a plurality of views of the map (see col.5, lines 7-65).

As per claims 10-12 and 22-24 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach the method, a computer program product as recited in claims 9-11 and 21-23, wherein a geographical location of the network segments is displayed upon the selection of a first one/second one and the third one of the views (see col.5, lines 7-65).

As per claim 26 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach a system for tracing a traffic event utilizing a firewall (see fig.6, item 54), comprising:

- (a) executing a firewall on a local computer (see fig.6, item 54; fig.7, items 74 and 76 where item 74 acts as executed firewall on local computers within the network 64, 66,68 or other local computers 70 or 72);
- (b) monitoring traffic events between the local computer and remote computer over a network utilizing the firewall (see fig.7, item 74 that monitors traffic events between any local computer in network 64 and remote computers of network 66 or vice versa; abstract; col.1, lines 57-67 and col.2, lines 1-28);
- (c) displaying the traffic events utilizing the firewall (see col.2, lines 12-15);
- (d) tracing at least one of the traffic events utilizing the firewall (see col. 2, lines 12-15 where one of the tracing events may be normal or up normal usage patterns); and

(e) displaying a geographical location of the network segments associated with the traffic events upon the selection of a first one of a plurality of views utilizing firewall (see col.5, lines 7-65).

(f) displaying a plurality of nodes of the network segments upon the selection of a second one of the views utilizing firewall (see col.5, lines 7-65); and

(g) displaying a plurality of nodes of the network segments upon the selection of a third one of the views utilizing firewall (see col.5, lines 7-65). Also see col.4-11 and col.12, lines 1-34 for detailed description of the above limitations.

As per claim 27 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach a method for tracing a traffic event utilizing a firewall (see fig.6, item 54), comprising:

(a) executing a firewall on a local computer (see fig.6, item 54; fig.7, items 74 and 76 where item 74 acts as executed firewall on local computers within the network 64, 66,68 or other local computers 70 or 72);

(b) monitoring traffic events between the local computer and remote computer over a network utilizing the firewall (see fig.7, item 74 that monitors traffic events between any local computer in network 64 and remote computers of network 66 or vice versa; abstract; col.1, lines 57-67 and col.2, lines 1-28);

(c) logging the traffic events in an event log utilizing the firewall, wherein the event log identifies a time (col.2, lines 27-29) and internet protocol (IP) address associated with the traffic events (see col.4, lines 65-67).

- (d) organizing the traffic events in the event log based on times the traffic events are logged utilizing the firewall (see col.2, lines 27-29).
- (e) displaying the traffic events utilizing the firewall (see col.2, lines 12-15);
- (f) detecting the selection of one of the traffic event by a user ();
- (g) tracing at least one of the traffic events utilizing the firewall upon the selection thereof, wherein the tracing identifies a plurality of network segments traversed by the traffic event (see col. 2, lines 12-15 where one of the tracing events may be normal or up normal usage patterns).
- (h) detecting the selection of one of a plurality of views by the user (see col.11, lines 18-26 where user is able to negotiate a display of event trace); and
- (i) displaying the network segments in the selected view upon the selection of one of the views (see col.5, lines 7-65).Also see col.4-11 and col.12, lines 1-34 for detailed description of the above limitations.

As per claims 28 and 29 Maloney et al (6,269,447 B1) teach a method, a computer program product for geographically tracing event utilizing a personal firewall, comprising: monitoring traffic events between a local computer and a remote computer over a network utilizing a personal firewall (see fig.7, item 74 that monitors traffic events between any local computer in network 64 and remote computers of network 66 or vice versa; abstract; col.1, lines 57-67 and col.2, lines 1-28):

Displaying the traffic events in an event log utilizing the personal firewall (see col.2, lines 12-15), wherein the traffic events are organized based on a time associated therewith (see col.2, lines 27-29);

Tracing at least one of the traffic events utilizing the personal firewall (see col. 2, lines 12-15 where one of the tracing events may be normal or up normal usage patterns), wherein the at least one traffic event is traced in response to a user request (see col.11, lines 18-26 where user is able to negotiate a display of event trace).Also see col.4-11 and col.12, lines 1-34 for detailed description of the above limitations.

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

U.S.Patent No. US (6,115,040 A) teach graphical user interface for web-enabled applications.

U.S.Patent No. US (6,574,661 B1) teach integrated proxy interface for web based telecommunication toll-free network management using a network manager for downloading a call routing tree to client.

U.S.Patent No. US (6,499,107 B1) teach method and system for adaptive network security using intelligent packet analysis.

U.S.Patent No. US (6,557,076 B1) teach method and apparatus for aggressively rendering data in a data processing system.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,594,786 B1) teach fault tolerant high availability meter.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,681,232 B1) teach operations and provisioning systems for service level management in an extended area data communications network.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,664,978 B1) teach client-server computer network management architecture.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,691,165 B1) teach distributed server cluster for controlling network traffic.

U.S. Patent No. US (6,381,644 B2) teach integrated proxy interface for web based telecommunication toll-free network management.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kambiz Zand whose telephone number is (703) 306-4169. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (8:00-5:00). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on (703) 305-1830. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you

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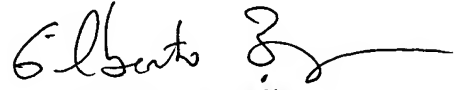
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have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Kambiz Zand

03/06/04



GILBERTO BARRON
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